

THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XVI.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. SEPTEMBER 11, 1846.

[NUMBER 49.]

T. J. HOLTON,
EDITOR, PROPRIETOR & PUBLISHER.

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid in advance. THREE DOLLARS if not paid within six months; and THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square, (16 lines or less, this sized type), or the first insertion, and 25 cents for each consecutive insertion. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for a testimonial by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly \$1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

AGENTS.
Col. R. M. Coker, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.	
SEPTEMBER, 1846.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Friday, 5 47 6 13	For September, 1846.
2 Saturday, 5 46 6 12	
3 Sunday, 5 45 6 11	
4 Monday, 5 44 6 10	
5 Tuesday, 5 43 6 9	
6 Wednesday, 5 42 6 8	
7 Thursday, 5 41 6 7	

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.

J. W. RAINEY
TENDERS his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and implements necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged in it, he hopes by unceasing attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.
Ornamental, Sign, Flag & House PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.
will be promptly executed in a superior style and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding counties at Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Caldwell, Stanly or Anson.
Orders for signs will be thankfully received and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.
J. W. RAINEY.
N. B. All letters on business, directed to Concord, will be attended to.
Nov. 20, 1845. 61f

NEW STOCK.

THOS. TROTTER
Has just received a splendid stock of NEW JEWELLRY,
EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guard and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold and Silver Pencils; pen, gold and silver talde and tea spoons—German silver, fine pocket and pen knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.
All kinds of repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.
THOMAS TROTTER.
Oct. 31, 1846. 41f

Permanent School.

Alexandria Academy,
Mecklenburg co., N. C. 10 miles North of Charlotte

S. D. Wharton, Principal.
Rev. H. B. Cunningham, Rector.
The third Session of this Institution commences on the 15th instant, under the superintendence of the above gentlemen. The course of studies adapted is such as to prepare pupils for admission to the Junior Class in any of our Colleges. Its location is pleasant and healthy, and as far removed from all causes of dissipation, as any in this section of the State.

Terms.
Boarding, including washing, fuel and lights per month, \$8 00
Tuition.
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, per session of 3 months, 5 00
Algebra, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, 7 00
Physic, Rhetoric, Logic, &c., 12 00
Latin and Greek Languages, 12 00
June 4, 1846.

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.
The type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep corners, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.
Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.
N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and light work.
Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.
COCKCROFT & OVEREND, 68 Ann St.
October 3, 1845. 52-5m

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, at his place 9 miles East of Raleigh, one Box of SMALL PICA, 301 lbs. which has been some time in use, though not much worn. The Supreme Court Reports for 1845 were printed on this letter, and it has not been used since. This Font will be sold for \$65, Cash, including cases. Also, 360 lbs. LONG PRIMER on Small Pica body. This Font is nearly new, and will be sold for \$90, including cases. Any person, who takes both Fonts, can have them for \$150, Cash, or negotiable paper at the Bank of the State.
T. LORING.
May 30, 1846. 35

New Grocery & Confectionary STORE.

Grocery and Confectionary Store,
where he intends keeping nearly every article pertaining to the business, should his encouragement warrant it. He has now on hand the following articles, viz:

Groceries.

Brown and Leaf Sugar,
Rio Coffee,
New Orleans Molasses,
Cognac Brandy,
Mackera Wine,
Port do,
Newark Cider,
Albany Ale,
Sugar Crackers,
Butter do,
Water do,
Navy Biscuit,
Mackerel, No. 2,
Sardines,
Young Hyeon Tea,
Imperial do,
Black do,
Cheese,
Porter,
Mustard,
Jars Mixed Pickles,
Beef Tongues,
Chocolate.

Confectionaries.

Peppermint Candy,
Lemon do,
Horchard do,
Almond do,
Sugar Almonds,
Mint Drops,
Raisins,
Zante Currants,
Figs,
Almonds,
English Walnuts,
Filberts,
Palm Nuts,
Peanut do,
Framos,
Cardinals,
Essences,
Citron,
Lemons, fresh,
Ginger Nuts,
Famarrinds,
Mare,
Cloves.

SPANISH SEGARS.

He has also now on hand and intends to keep a supply of

CAKES

of all kinds should the demand warrant it. As he intends to sell publicly for cash his articles are offered to the public at the lowest rates. He hopes the Ladies will give him a call. Mrs. Holtan will be in attendance to wait on them.

The subscriber hopes by affording his articles, which are of the best quality, low for cash, to merit a share of public patronage.

Oct. 31st, 1845.

TO ALL TEACHERS.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY GRIGG & ELLIOT,
PHILADELPHIA.

GRIGG & ELLIOT'S new series of common School Readers, Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4. They are among the best series of Reading Class Books for common Schools ever published in this country. upwards of 20,000 copies have been sold in 18 months. Among many other letters of Recommendation the following has just been received from one of the best teachers in Pennsylvania.

LESS PORT, Berks Co., Aug. 25, 1845.
Messrs. Grigg & Elliot—Gentlemen—Accept my thanks for the series of Readers you were so kind as to send me by my friend Dr. Darrah, when he was last in the city. I consider them decidedly the best School Readers I have met with. I have introduced them into the school at this place, and find them fully to answer my expectations. I have also introduced Grimshaw's History of the United States, another of your valuable school publications. I am very much pleased with Dr. Grimshaw's works on Anatomy and Botany, which you kindly sent me. They appear to me to be just the works needed to bring the subject of Natural History within the compass of our Common Schools, and I intend during the coming winter to make an effort to introduce the subject into the school here, and for this purpose, I would like to possess the whole series of eight uniform volumes, which I have requested Dr. Darrah to procure for me.

Very respectfully,
H. C. BAKER,
Principal Lees Port Seminary.

All the above Books are for sale, wholesale and retail by Leroy Springs, Charlotte, Henry D. Turner Raleigh and by the country Merchants and Booksellers generally in our State and by the Booksellers in Philadelphia and New York cities. The publishers invite all the Teachers who have the interest of their pupils at heart to examine their valuable series of School Books before introducing an others.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MIRROR.

A NEW VOLUME
THE WEEKLY MIRROR
WILL COMMENCE
The First Week in April.

WHEN some important improvements will be made in its character and appearance. It is the determination of the proprietor to make it from the date of the New Volume, the very BEST LITERARY JOURNAL in AMERICA, and to carry out the plan, no pains or expense will be spared. The *Begging System*, so much in vogue with some of the periodicals of the day, will not be relied on in the editorial department of the New York MIRROR; and what our editor and his assistants cannot produce themselves, authors of real talent and genius will be liberally paid for writing. We shall be able to give a complete FOR- EIGN and DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE, of the very highest character and style, with ORIGINAL TALES and ESSAYS not surpassed by any other Journal.

MIC WILLIAMS'S ENGAGEMENT to contribute Two Articles each week still exists, and will continue during the next volume.

The Elegant Quarto Form of the Mirror, will bind up in Two Handsome Volumes at the end of the year, well worth preserving as faithful and spirited Literary Records of the Time. It will be handsomely printed on fine paper manufactured for the express purpose, and will be forwarded by the earliest mails, in strong wrappers, to every part of the United States and Canada. Postage free within thirty miles of New York.

TERMS:
One copy one year in advance, \$3 00
One copy two years, 5 00
Two copies one year, 6 00
Five 10 00
Eight 15 00
Twelve, 20 00

All communications should be addressed post paid, to H. FULLER, corner Ann, and Nassau streets, New York.

Cogniac Brandy

For medicinal purposes, for sale by the bottle.
T. J. HOLTON.
April 9, 1846.

For Sale,

GOOD WORK MULES. For further particulars enquire at this office.
June 11, 1846. 139

RURAL ECONOMY.



From the Commercial Review of South and West.

TRUE REMEDY FOR THE EMBARRASSMENT OF COTTON PLANTERS AT THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The interest of these sections are in a manner identical, their crops and mode of cultivation being similar, the only difference to be discerned is found in the greater productiveness at the present time, of the soil throughout the latter. The agricultural prospects and the doings of the planter will be considered more in reference to the latter.

Good men and true, have devoted much attention to the agriculture of this country; they have given good and wise precepts; they have striven to change the present unpleasant state of affairs; and most assuredly have their labors been efficient. There may not be any very marked change, but there has been much improvement in the mode of managing an estate, which will in due time bear an abundant harvest. That the best is not done, that the precepts have not had full consideration, any one may see for himself; but no reasonable man could expect to change a routine of almost half a century's standing in a few months; to change the habits of a people requires almost an age; to see the change has certainly begun, is sufficient; and to show it, witness the sales of hay, pork, beef, mutton, wool, fruit, etc., from Mississippi within the past eighteen months. The present price of cotton is too low for the cotton planter, he cannot afford to make cotton when not yielding over from \$100 to \$140 per hand. It matters not how this state of agricultural depression was brought about; whether it be caused by the tariff, whether by the banks loaning freely and thus causing increased product, or how; the important matter is not to quarrel about who, or what caused, but like working men apply the means to effect a change. Can a change be effected? What means should be applied? and when should they be applied? are questions open for investigation.

A writer in the third number of the Commercial Review, answers them at length; whether satisfactory to the people or not, it is not necessary to say. To strike at the root of the evil, it would be well to examine the whole matter, as the lawyer would his case, or the physician would his patient not content to rely on a few statements.

The planter is regretting his peculiar hard lot; his negroes are worked full hours, and he receives a bare pittance of the returns made to the manufacturer or to the sugar planter; the plants more cotton, works his negroes harder, drives all day and part of the night, and yet he complains. Like the nostrum vender, he will not be convinced that calomel is killing his patient, but he gives larger and larger doses. What is the result? He is compelled to pay doctors large bills for attentions on the sick, caused by over-work; he has to pay to Kentucky larger prices for mules and horses and hemp, the price being increased by the increased demand; he wants more meat and more bread, owing to his not having time to make them; he has to make a greater show of wealth, as his poor neighbors who make less cotton and more meat and bread, and clothing, and colts, and stock generally, are beginning to buy conveyances for their families to ride to church in; he turns off an overseer every few months, and finally laments, until he is weary, over his fate.

Should such a man be advised to hold on to his crop for better prices? Apply to the Legislature to give premiums? Make less cotton? Build up manufactures? This has been done again and again. Examine the case well, and let a planter who has long watched the course of events, act as a kind of mentor, whilst you are making an examination. Do you not see that on this plantation the negroes are over worked, although they are fed high; you see no small children; you hear not the cheerful song nor the laugh that comes from the happy negro. You will also please to observe the beautiful quality of the hay, put up in handsome square bales? these bales are from Ohio, and good hay it is. Do you mark the sacks that are lying there, they once contained corn that you will perceive was from a flatboat, if you will hit a sack to your nose. Here, sir, is as neat an ax blade as was ever made in Connecticut; good blades and good collars, good backbands, all, they cost a mere trifle. You will find excellent Lowell

and good linsey, it being cheaper to buy than to make and besides, there is nothing saved even by working at this kind of work on wet days. You will find yonder a fine, sleek, well conditioned horse, he belongs to the overseer; and near at hand you see the rough outside of a very good carriage horse, corn is too scarce to feed him with.

And there goes the planter; he has just returned from a political stump harangue, where the planters have been discussing the merits of the candidates for the next Presidency. Shall we visit the house and see the China, and the silver, and the silk and lace, and extra servants? No, no. We will not enter into the sanctum of the injured man. The merchant and the manufacturer have conspired to put him down. England determines to take his slaves from him; he is desponding, and cannot, for the soul of him, go to work like the manufacturer, or the merchant, but expects the "good old times" to return again. Have you seen enough. Can you see what is first requisite?

Let the planter set to work himself, and turn off his overseer; let him make his bread, his meat, raise a few colts and hay to feed them on; let him increase the quantity of corn and forage until he can spare a little; let him take the interest in his own business that the merchant or manufacturer must, who expects success; let him learn his sons that idleness is the road to ruin; let him teach his daughters that they are not dolls or milliner girls, but that they are the future mothers or nurses of this beautiful republic; let him ever remember the old saying, "the master's footsteps are manure to his land," and we think he will have less cause to repine, and more cause to think that his "lot is cast in happy places."

Good, very good, sir; you have now struck at the root of the evil, and it is to be hoped that you will enter more minutely into the particulars how all these matters should be effected.

The questions in the latter part of the second paragraph are answered in a summary manner above, the answers follow as evidently as cause precedes its effect; unless there was a remedy there would be folly in talking of it. If the remedy be not found in diminishing expenses, practising frugality and industry, and thus of course diminishing the amount of cotton for sale, then there is no use to search for a remedy. And if these things can and ought to be done, then promptness should be the watchword. The merchant who controls his millions, is found attending to his business; true, he has his clerks and porters, but he is not the less diligent. The lawyer is busy with his "books" and "papers" all day and night. The physician cannot spare the time from his "prescriptions" and "visits." The manufacturer, ever working "short hours," has to examine into the "state of trade," else he will lose his "market." Why then should the planter above all others be permitted to pass his days and nights in listless idleness. Has he exemption from "by the sweat of thy face, thou shalt earn thy daily bread," or, "he that will not work, neither shall he eat." There is one thing certain, the planters of the South and Southwest must give up sloth and idleness; they must take the lesson taught by Hercules to the wagoner; "put your shoulders to the wheel." Besides this, they must pursue a more mixed course of husbandry, they have reeled long enough on the one thing, it is high time another course was pursued.

That manufacturers would benefit this portion of the United States there is not a shadow of doubt; that Legislative aid, directed to developing the latent facilities of the country would, is evidently plain. That making less cotton would enhance the price is highly reasonable. But were all these done, and the present practice pursued, the improvement would be delusive. The redress, to be effectual must commence at home; the improvement, to be valid and permanent must start at the planter's own house.

CORN BREAD.

The South has been long celebrated for its grateful corn bread, cakes, muffins, and hominy. The following are excellent directions for making these domestic delicacies for the table.

Plain Corn Bread.—Six pints of meal, one table spoonful of salt, four pints of water; thoroughly mixed with the hand, and baked in oblong rolls, about two inches thick. Use as much dough for each roll as can be conveniently shaped in the hand. Many persons use hot water, in the winter it is certainly best. The bread is better to be made half an hour more before it is baked. The oven must be tolerably hot when the dough is put in. All kinds of corn bread require a hotter oven and to be baked quicker than flour.

Light Corn Bread.—Stir four pints of meal into three pints of tepid water; add one large teaspoonful of salt; let it rise five or six hours; then stir it up with the hand, and bake it in a brisk oven. Another method is to make mush, and before it grows cold stir in half a pint of meal. Let it rise and bake as the first.

Corn Cakes.—Six eggs well beaten, one pint of milk, one tea spoonful of salt, two pints of mush almost cold, two pints of meal and three table spoonfuls of melted lard. Grease the oven, put one large spoonful of butter in each cake. Do not let them touch in baking.

Corn Muffins.—Made in the same way as corn cake, grease the Muffin hoops, and heat the oven slightly before putting in either corn cakes or muffins. A better muffin is made by substituting two pints of flour instead of meal.

Butter or mush Cake.—Beat the yolk of

eggs very light, add one pint of milk, two pints of mush almost cold, one and a half pints of flour, one ten spoonful of salt, three tea spoonfuls of melted butter—to be well beaten together. Just before frying them, whip the whites to a strong froth, and stir it lightly into the batter. For frying all kinds of batter cakes, use no more lard than is necessary to make them turn well.

Mush.—Put two pints of water into a pot to boil, then take one pint of cold water and mix smoothly into it one pint of meal. When the water in the pot boils, stir this well into it and let it boil ten or fifteen minutes, or until it looks clear.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING SEEDS.

It will soon be time to think about gathering seeds of many kinds for the next year. There are but few people who consider that plants as well as animals may be much improved by selecting the best, most perfectly grown, and earliest seed. The next year's crop will not only by this means be increased in quantity, but its quality will also be improved. All kinds of seeds that grow in husks or pods should be strung up and suspended for the ridge-pole or rafter in the garret, where they will be out of the way of mice, and where they will dry gradually. Great care should be taken to keep them from an excess of moisture, which will cause them to mould and destroy the germinating principle; and on the other hand, they will not be so good if they are shelled out (especially if it is done before they are perfectly ripe) and placed in the sun or any situation where they will dry very rapidly; they thus become shrivelled and will not so readily vegetate, although the vital part may be destroyed. The seeds of squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers melons, &c. should be carefully cleaned from the pulpe which surrounds them and then placed in a situation where they will dry gradually, being every day stirred up or turned to prevent their moulding. Seeds, after being prepared, may be preserved almost any length of time, in a perfectly good state, by packing them in pulverized charcoal and keeping them in a dry place, or stopping entirely from the air in a glass bottle.

INDIAN CORN FOR SOILING AND FODDER.

We doubt whether the value of Indian corn is more than half known yet among the generality of farmers; and if the unparalleled drought throughout the country last summer should have a tendency to teach it to them, the terrible lesson may be looked upon as a mercy rather than a scourge, from a beneficent Providence. During the past eight months, thousands of animals have perished or been sacrificed for want of grass or fodder to sustain them, all of which might have been saved and kept in good condition had each farmer sown a few acres of corn for soiling and fodder. We saw last summer, on a light sandy soil, a crop of corn growing, which turned out six tons of excellent dry fodder per acre. It was sown on the first day of July, in drills three feet apart. The land ploughed deep and highly manured. This crop was the means of saving a superior herd of cows from starvation. Henceforth, however promising the grass and hay crop may be, let no farmer depend entirely upon it, but let him sow a few acres of corn for summer soiling, or to be cured for winter's use. He will then be tolerably independent of a capricious season.

When corn is tolerably advanced in its growth it completely shades the ground, and the drought will have little effect upon it—A large crop may usually be grown in drill than when sown broad cast; and if these drills be two or two and a half feet apart, we believe it will be found better than nearer, especially in a very dry season as the cultivator can be often run between the rows, stirring the ground effectually, and neutralizing, in a measure, the effects of dry weather. We recommend sowing at least one acre of corn for fodder, for every five head of cattle kept on the farm. If there be an overplus of hay it is easily disposed of.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE.

A Cincinnati grocery house, finding out that cranberries commanded six dollars per bushel, and, under the impression that the article could be bought to advantage at St. Mary's, wrote out to a customer, acquainting him to send "one hundred bushels per Simmons" (the wagoner usually sent.) The correspondent, a plain, uneducated man had considerable difficulty in deciphering the fashionable scrawl common with merchants' clerks of late years, and the most important word, "cranberries," he failed to make out but he did plainly and clearly read—"one hundred bushels persimmons."

As the article was growing all around him, all the boys in the neighborhood were set to gathering it, and the wagoner made his appearance in due time in Cincinnati with eighty bushels, all that the wagon-bed would hold, and a line from the country merchant that the remainder would follow the next trip. An explanation soon ensued, but the customer insisted that the Cincinnati house should have written by Simmons and not per Simmons.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND AT HER OWN REQUEST.

The following extraordinary case occurred a short time since in Wurtemberg; we find it related in a late foreign journal:

Adam Gayring, a man sixty four years of age, of honest and upright dealings, loved and respected by all who knew him, presented himself on the 8th ult. before the authorities at Heidenheim, and stated calmly that he had just killed his wife. His declaration was immediately taken as follows:

"My wife," he said, "as every one knows has been suffering for a long time from illness, and at times the pains she had to endure were such as to affect her reason; she latterly gave up all hopes of recovery, and continually repeated that not only was life a torment to her, but that she feared that if I died before her, she would be reduced to misery. This morning, after we had read together the 4th chapter of the Book of Judges, (they were devout people and read the Bible every day,) she requested me to drive a nail into her temple, as Jael did to Sisera, as such a death seemed to her short and easy, and would put an end to her sufferings; she said she forgave me before-hand for the act, of which she absolved me before God and man. A nail, she said, would not cause a great hemorrhage, and would make but a slight wound. 'As soon as I am dead,' she added, 'you can close the wound, put on me a clean cap, and no one will know anything at all about it.' After long resistance (continued Gayring) I gave way to the wishes of my wife. I took a nail and began to drive it into her left temple with a hammer, but the nail was too weak, and the point instead of entering flattened itself on the bone. I then took a small drill, but was equally unsuccessful.

My wife grew impatient, and requested me to kill her at once with the hammer, which I accordingly did, by knocking in the skull. The body of my wife is at my house, where you can examine it at your leisure."

The magistrate immediately proceeded to the house with a medical man, and Gayring under a strong guard. They found the body dressed upon the bed. On the left temple there were two wounds, and the right side of the skull was knocked in as low down as the temple. Beside the bed was a table, on which was a Bible, the nail, drill, and hammer alluded to. On the ground was a basin of water, in which the murderer, according to his own declaration, washed his hands before presenting himself to the authorities.

Gayring is now in prison; he is perfectly calm, and convinced that he acted well in fulfilling the wishes of his wife by putting an end to her sufferings. Some Wurtemberg papers state that the inhabitants of the village of Gussenstadt, where the murder was committed, left their work as soon as they heard of the murder, and spent the day in the church fasting and praying for the soul of the departed.

WALKER ON LINSEED.

It is said that, during Mr. Webster's speech on the tariff, he threw the whole Senate into a broad grin by showing that the article "linseed" was charged 20 per cent., and *linseed* 10 per cent., though they are precisely the same thing!!! Mr. Walker seems to have his poor brain turned by the schedules A. B. C. &c., and to have got the seed in twice. The Senators, by the bye, did very wrong to laugh; for we are told, on the highest authority, that the sin of ignorance should be winked at, and if Mr. Secretary Walker cannot take the head of the class "ignoramus," who can? He certainly is entitled to that hat.—*N. Y. Express.*

A NEW COMET WAS DISCOVERED AT THE OBSERVATORY IN REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, ON THE 27TH ULT., THE ELEMENTS OF WHICH ARE SAID TO BEAR SOME SLIGHT RESEMBLANCE TO THOSE OF THE COMETS OF 1739 AND 1822.

Mr. J. R. Hind, of London, in describing it, says—"The comet is receding from the sun, but will approach the earth for a short time, and with powerful telescopes we may yet observe it for a considerable period. It may now be seen without any great optical power."

BURIED ON HIS MARRIAGE DAY.

A missionary writes from Iowa, as follows: "During one week, I attended six funerals. One case was that of a young man, who had sent for me from a distance of twenty-five miles, to officiate at his wedding. I reached the house of the bride at the hour appointed, and to my grief and astonishment, in the room where preparation for the nuptials had been made, I found the lifeless corpse of the groom. He had died suddenly a few hours previous."

The Lynn News says that some of the Lynn girls were anxious to have their men drafted, because they would present arms and salute.

The Baltimore Patriot says many farmers are already so in Kent county, Md. They Time by the forelock.